

THE LEEMAN.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

"OUR WRETCHED BANK SYSTEM."

The following article is from the Evening Post of Tuesday:

Every day adds to the number of the indications, which any man not blind must perceive, that the great body of the democracy of this state are radically opposed to the Banking System, as it exists in this country, and are determined to insist that their representatives in the legislature shall take the first great step towards a reformation, by prohibiting the issue of small notes. The Albany Argus has at last taken a decided stand on this subject, and we notice with great pleasure that several sound and influential country journals have likewise expressed themselves in favor of the prohibition, in manly and explicit terms. The Poughkeepsie Telegraph has the following sensible paragraph on the subject.

SMALL BILLS—The reader will see by reference to the proceedings of a meeting of the democratic republicans of the town of Milan, than a resolution was passed recommending a law inhibiting the state banks from issuing any bills under \$10. This may be a going too far at first—we think it is—but we are glad to see the principle advocated by our republican friends in Milan; and trust the republicans of other towns will pass resolutions expressive of their sentiments against the circulation of all bills under the denomination of five dollars. We are at war with the flooding of the country with small bank notes; they drive specie from circulation, and operate as a direct tax upon the laboring part of the community; and the sooner the matter is taken in hand—before the multiplicity of Banks shall require all the specie in the country to redeem their bills—the better. There is not a laboring man in the community but is interested in the question. From the "whig" sticklers of the Mammoth this class cannot expect the advocacy of such a measure. They must therefore come to the support of democratic principles and democratic candidates, and it will be effected.

The Albany Argus of last Sunday quotes the foregoing paragraph, with a remark, that it is "happy to perceive that the question of restricting the issue of bank notes of the smaller denominations is beginning to receive the notice of the republican press, as well as of the people in their primary meetings," and it avows its "full concurrence, both in the general expression, and in the extent of the restriction."

So far, so well. One step further, however, is demanded, both by the sentiments of a very large portion of the democracy, and by a due regard to the political principles on which the democratic party is founded. The Bank system is an insidious enemy of democracy. It is an essentially aristocratic institution. It has stolen upon us like a thief in the night. It has sprung up among us, before the people were aware of its true nature and its rapid growth. Either the Bank system, which, in other words, is an odious system of exclusive privileges, must be put down, or the days of democracy are numbered. We wish not this to be done by any sudden or violent means; but we look upon it as the bounden duty of all who really entertain republican sentiments; who would really grieve to see this country lapsing into aristocracy; who really desire to preserve the great and fundamental principle of the democratic party—the glorious principle of Equal Rights:—we look upon it as the bounden duty of all such to oppose, by all proper means, our most pernicious system of banking—a system which has grown up in this country so rapidly, and has acquired such formidable power, that we already present the degrading spectacle of a people professing to be self governed, and yet completely held, in many respects, in the vile fetters of a host of exclusively privileged money monopolies.

We say, therefore, that one step further than the mere restriction of small bank notes is necessary. The sentiment ought to be distinctly avowed that *no new bank charters shall be granted, and no existing charters extended either in duration or amount.* Let the legislators be chosen with a full understanding that this is the wish of the people. Let them be told that they are to truck or bargain away no more exclusive money privileges, for any political or pecuniary consideration whatever, or for any other purpose, real or pretended. Let them understand, moreover, that these steps are but the beginning of a system of measures which will be steadily persevered

in by the democracy, until every vestige of monopoly has disappeared from the land, and until banking, as most other occupations are now, and as all ought to be, is left open to the free competition of all who choose to enter into that pursuit.

We have already too many banks, viewing the subject without reference to the question of exclusive privileges. We have too many banks, merely considering them as instruments to supply a circulating medium. The banks which already exist cannot possibly do a profitable business, except by fostering a harmful, demoralizing spirit of overtrading and speculation. There is no good reason why a single additional charter should be granted, or why the capital of any bank should be enlarged. We therefore hope that the democracy, throughout the state, will be careful to let their sentiments on this interesting and important subject be fully and carefully expressed. In this city, we would in a particular manner call upon the people to give free and emphatic utterance to their wishes.

For our own part, this journal long ago voluntarily declared it would support no candidate for the legislature who is not understood to be unequivocally opposed to the granting of any new bank charter, or to the extending of any old one. This, and the determination to prohibit the issue of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, constitute a qualification, without which no candidate shall receive our support. The people have groaned and sweated under Bank tyranny long enough. It is time that they should rise in their strength, and assert their right to be freed from the petty yet galling despotism of money incorporations.

We agree with all that the Post has said above, but we hope that that paper will see the necessity of taking "one step further" yet, or rather a longer step, to begin with. We do not believe that the step of the Post, if its whole extent is indicated, would take us over the Bank puddle. The Post proposes to abolish, *at once*, all notes under five dollars; the Working Men's Pledge allows eighteen months for getting rid of them, but proposes *by the same law* to abolish five and ten dollar notes within three years, while the Post would, if we rightly understand it, leave this business to another legislature and another or perhaps two more laws, so that there is no knowing how long the thing might be deferred. We again call the attention of the Post and the public to the following Pledge, and should like to hear if there is any solid objection to making the plan proposed in it the first step in the reform of our "wretched Bank system," as it has been appropriately termed by the Post.

PLEDGE LATURES.

I, the subscriber, being proposed as a candidate for [the State Legislature or Congress] do hereby certify that I have not now, and PLEDGE myself that I will not during my term of office, should I be elected, nor for one year thereafter, have, any pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in any Banking or other Chartered Company; that, if elected, I will oppose the recharter of any such company, or the charter of any new one; and that I will use the utmost of my endeavors to procure the passage of a law prohibiting the circulation of Bank Notes of the denomination of One Dollar, in [this State or the District of Columbia,] at the end of six months, Two Dollar Notes at the end of twelve months, Three Dollar Notes at the end of eighteen months, Five Dollar Notes at the end of two years, and Ten Dollar Notes at the end of three years from the passage thereof, or sooner.

The barque Mexican which arrived at this port on Saturday from Vera Cruz, brought between \$90,000 and \$100,000 in specie.—*Jour. of Com.*

(From the Philadelphia Trades' Union.) At a stated meeting of the U. B. Society of Journeymen Cordwainers (men's branch) held Monday evening, 18th inst., a letter from the Society at Washington, D. C. was read, in which it was stated, that the employers of that city had made a simultaneous attack upon the journeymen with a view of reducing their wages, which is now barely sufficient to yield them a subsistence.

A strong feeling of indignation manifested itself throughout the society, against those employers, who, taking advantage of a dull season in our trade, wish to build up their fortunes on the ruin of their journeymen.

The following resolutions were then passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we duly sympathise with our brethren of the city of Washington, and as an earnest of our feelings towards them, we hereby instruct the members of this society, and request those working at the trade generally, not to visit said city, with a view of obtaining employment, during the existence of the present "turn out."

Resolved, That we consider the cause of the members of the Washington Society, our own; that it is just; that we advise them to stand firm; and that we will support them to the utmost of our abilities.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Trades' Union, and that all other papers friendly to the cause of mechanics, be requested to copy the same.

WM. ENGLISH, Secretary.

(From the Philadelphia Trades' Union.) Having committed, too long, their interests to the guardianship of others, the hardy sons of toil have, at length, taking upon themselves the task of redeeming their rights and promoting their welfare. Little Societies which, a short time ago, were composed of but a few spirited individuals, have become extensive "UNIONS," and these are about to join a compact that will soon extend from one end of the country to the other. In the early part of next week, a Convention of Delegates from several states will meet in New York to adopt measures to "advance the moral and intellectual dignity of the laboring classes, sustain their pecuniary interest, succor the oppressed, and, by all just means, maintain the honor and respectability of the Mechanical professions"—purposes nobler than any that have been achieved by the brightest names that adorn the pages of history. Perhaps at the incipient meeting of the Convention little more will be done than to adopt a plan for the organization of a National Union and to propose measures for future consideration. But even this will be one of the greatest steps ever taken towards the improvement of our race. From almost the remotest period of time the laboring classes have suffered oppressions which have increased with every year, except where revolutions, as is the case with America, have produced a temporary melioration of their sufferings. In the habit of conforming to established customs, they have not examined into the relations in which they ought stand to society, but have conceded to the wealthy and to governments powers which have stripped them of every right. It is impossible that this state of things could have existed had they been associated together, prepared to seize every advantage that the changes of time might present, or repel any injury that the encroachments of power might offer to inflict. If associations could have prevented the evils from which the working classes suffer, it can also remove them, a fact which the present experiment will soon prove.

A penknife, containing eight hundred and seventy-three blades, which obtained the gold medal, value fifty guineas, at the late Exhibition of Irish Manufactures, in Dublin, was made by Mr. John Hiliard, a native of Athlone.

One of our western papers in giving an account of a tornado, heads it as follows: "Disgraceful Thunder Storm!"

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28.

Our carrier for the Eighth Ward was unable to serve his route yesterday in consequence of an attack of the Cholera, from which, when we heard from him, he had not recovered sufficiently to enable him to make out his list of names. We will regulate the matter as quick as possible.

THE CHOLERA.
BOARD OF HEALTH.

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| August 27—12 o'clock, at noon. | |
| In the city practice generally, | 14 deaths. |
| Duane Street Hospital, | 4 |
| Greenwich do. | 3 |
| Bellevue, | 3 |
| Total, | 24 |
| No cases reported. | |

TRADES' UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Hogan, the thanks of the Convention were presented to Mr. Liebenau, for the badges yesterday presented by him.

Mr. John Brown, from the sail makers of N. York, and Mr. Thomas Bedford, from the cedar coopers of Philadelphia, presented their credentials, and were received as members.

On motion of Mr. Hammett, of Boston, a committee of five was appointed to report such other business appropriate for the action of the Convention as might not be included in the duties of the committees heretofore appointed: Messrs. Hammett, Commerford, Bogert, Short, and Moore.

Resolved, That the editors of papers friendly to the cause of the Unions be requested to publish a list of the Delegates, and of the Trades and places represented in this Convention.

Mr. Commerford offered a resolution in relation to state prison labor, which was referred to the Committee on business.

Mr. English offered a resolution in relation to the laws respecting combinations, which was referred after considerable discussion, to a committee of five consisting of Messrs. English, Moore, Douglass, Helm and Gillespie.

Resolved, That an invitation to attend the meetings of this Convention be given to the Editors of Papers friendly to the cause and measures of the Working Men; and that the sergt. at arms be directed to provide suitable seats for them.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock.

3 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Priestly, from the Leather Dressers of New York, presented his credentials, and was received as a member.

Mr. Douglass from the committee to prepare an address to the working classes of the United States, made a report, which was laid on the table. [The report recommended an amalgamation of that committee and the committee to draft resolutions on the social, civil, and intellectual condition of the working classes.]

Mr. Hammett, from the committee to report new business, made the following report:

The Committee appointed to suggest such measures or business necessary to be acted on by this Convention as may not have yet received their attention, after as mature and extensive a deliberation as the short time afforded them would allow, recommend the following measures and resolutions for the consideration of this Convention, and should any measure proper for the consideration of this body have been omitted, they feel assured the intelligence of the members will supply them.

They recommend that the committee on an Address to the Mechanics and Working Men be exonerated from reporting to this Convention, and be empowered to publish their Address, when prepared, in such manner and to such extent as they may deem advisable.

They recommended that this Convention devise means to defray expenses of said publication, and such

other expenses as may be attendant upon its sessions.

They recommend that the Committee on the Memorial to Congress be instructed to employ in said memorial a remonstrance against the manner in which the public wild lands are disposed of; and also a condensed statement of what manner of disposing of such lands would be satisfactory to the Working Classes; and that said committee be instructed to report at our next session, such report being the order of the day until finally disposed of.

The committee would propose the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this committee recommend to the various Unions which they represent, the adoption of uniform and energetic measures to procure a superior system of Public Education by means of Manual Labor Schools, patronized by the Legislatures of the States in which they are located, than they have yet enjoyed.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the present system of State Prison Labor is highly injurious to the working classes; and it is recommended to the local Unions to adopt such measures to procure relief from evils flowing from this source as they may deem advisable.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a statement of the best means to be used to prevent the reduction of wages, and ensure the reduction of hours of labor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Benjamin H. Hammett, Ely Moore,
John Short, John Commerford,
William E. Bogart.

The report was accepted, when a debate ensued on a motion for the adoption of the first recommendation, which was terminated by a call for the previous question, which was sustained, and the recommendation was adopted.

The second recommendation of the committee was also adopted, and the third was laid over for the present.

The first resolution of the committee was referred to the committee on resolutions.

The second resolution was adopted.

The third was also adopted, and the following committee was appointed in pursuance of it:—Messrs. Schenck, Jeffries, Parsons, Smith, and Farrell.

The Report of Mr. Douglass was then taken up, and, after much discussion, it was resolved, that the Committee be united, and that they report resolutions to the Convention on Friday morning.

Mr. Townsend then offered a series of resolutions in relation to the social, civil, and intellectual condition of the working classes, which were referred to the joint committee on the address and resolutions.

The Convention then adjourned till nine o'clock this morning.

[We omitted to state in our report of the proceedings of Tuesday, that Mr. Henry J. Egan was appointed Sergeant at Arms to the Convention.]

FRUITS OF "THE EXPERIMENT."—The Torywig papers have a curious way of attributing every stoppage of a factory to "the experiment" to restore the Constitutional Currency. No matter whether the stoppage be caused by rash speculations based on Rag Money "facilities," by the bribes of the monster Bank, or by the breaking of machinery; it suits the purpose of the Torywigs to debit all to "the experiment." The \$52—we mean the Courier and Enquirer, had, we are told, an account of a factory stoppage yesterday, which, of course, was founded on "the experiment." One stoppage, however, appears to have escaped the Torywigs. We are informed that Ripka's Cotton and Woollen factory at Manayunk, near Philadelphia, suspended operations a few days since, the hands being informed at the time of the stoppage, that it was owing to "the experiment," and that operations could not be recommenced unless the hands would consent to a reduction of their wages *ten per cent.*, which they were finally compelled to submit to. [The works had been stopped that a new wheel might be introduced in some part of them, and the proprietor of the factory had taken advantage of the necessary stoppage of the works to effect a reduction of the wages!]

TREACHERY AND INFIDELITY.—Early in the present summer a highly respectable tradesman of Pearl street, whose residence is in one of the fashionable places up town, was called to a southern city, leaving his business in charge of his principal clerk—an accomplished young man whom he had educated and maintained from early youth, and who had thus far proved himself worthy of his confidence. He also left at home his unusually young and handsome wife, and enjoined upon his clerk to be particularly attentive to the wants and safety of his household. The merchant—(the propriety of withholding whose name will soon appear)—had for a nearly opposite neighbor an intimate and confidential friend, whom he also requested to keep an eye to the welfare of his wife and family during his absence. He had not been gone more than a week, before this neighbor first noticed, about nine o'clock in the evening, a hack drive to the door of his absent friend, the wife enter it, and drive off. The circumstance struck him as very singular, as the lady had a horse and gig in her stable, and a man to drive it; the most distant suspicion of *impropriety*, however, did not enter his mind. During the succeeding fortnight the same unaccountable occurrence presented itself to his notice a number of times; his curiosity was excited, and he was resolved to ascertain the cause of it. Ordering a servant to have his horse in readiness at an adjacent corner, he waited till the hack made its accustomed stop at the door of his friend, and the lady entered. He then mounted his horse, and followed the carriage, which was driven circuitously to a well known assignation house in Leonard-street, where the lady alighted and entered, and the carriage drove off. Nearly petrified with astonishment, the gentleman remained stationary within a few rods of the house; and in about half an hour the lady made her egress, accompanied by her husband's clerk, who escorted her nearly to her residence, where he left her and went away toward his lodgings. The friend of the absent husband kept the circumstance locked within his own breast; and although the scene was subsequently re-acted time and again, he gave neither of the guilty pair any reason to suspect that he was acquainted with their secret. Last week the husband and master returned. He was met at the wharf by the witness of his wife's infidelity, who entreated and finally persuaded him to keep his arrival a secret from his family, and not visit them till evening. His attentive friend then took him, by an indirect route through his stable, into his own house, and persuaded him to remain with him till evening without disclosing to him the reasons for his apparently singular conduct. Three evenings had elapsed since the lady had taken her accustomed ride, and the friend was pretty certain the *interregnum* would not reach the fourth. He was not mistaken. About eight o'clock, as the friends were seated at an upper window, without a light, and the long absent husband was entreating the other to let him go home, or explain the reason of his unaccountable detention, the hack again drove up, the lady again entered, and the whole shortly disappeared. The friend then disguised himself and his neighbor, took him by the arm, and led him leisurely to the haunt of guilt before spoken of. Stationing themselves near the door, the injured man soon read the explanation of the before strange proceeding of his friend. They had waited but a few minutes before the guilty pair left the house together and turned their steps homeward, passing within a foot of the two gentlemen. The surprise, the agony, the mortification of the husband,

may possibly be conceived; but nobody can adequately describe it. Suffice it to say, he returned to the house of his friend, where he remained secreted till Sunday last, when he left the city, probably forever, entrusting to none but he who had served him so faithfully, the secret of his destination, and whom he left fully commissioned to wind up his affairs, pay to his guilty wife a moderate competency, and bid her an eternal adieu for him.

UNITED STATES BANK.—A few days since, an honest mechanic of our city, who had laid by a few hundred dollars for a rainy day, determined to test the sincerity of the U. S. Bank in their promise to redeem their bills in specie, took a \$20 bill of the mother bank in hand, and with two gentlemen to witness the transaction, proceeded to the U. States Branch Bank, and requested the officer in attendance to give him the amount in gold. To this the reply was that they had no gold. The mechanic said he wanted Jackson money for his bill, and wished it to be redeemed in golden half eagles. They told him they could not give him half eagles for the bill, and if he wanted gold he had better go the Mechanics' Bank. He then requested the teller to give him silver for it, which also was refused; and the \$20 bill was ultimately changed, the mechanic receiving one \$5 bill on the Branch of the U. States Bank at Savannah, one on the Branch at Mobile, one on the Branch at New Orleans, and one on the Branch at Cincinnati. Receiving these with a contemptuous look, he said he did not want these *shin-plasters*; but being told they had plenty of silver and gold, he wanted some of *that*. But "that" was not to be had, and he went immediately over to the Mechanics' Bank, where he made known his want, presented his uncurred U. S. Branch bills, and was handed four golden half eagles, with which he wended his way home—preferring the *Jackson gold* to the miserable rags of the U. S. mammoth.

HEROIC ACHIEVEMENT—PREVENTIVE OF CHOLERA.—The exertions of some of the members of our worthy Aldermanic Board of Health, by way of preventing the dire disease from spreading, cannot be too highly applauded. As a case in point may be mentioned the heroic achievement of Alderman Labagh, in capturing, unaided and alone, a—little girl with a basket of peaches, which the little vixen had bought and was endeavoring to sell to the citizens, and which he valiantly threw into the dock, humanely withholding all compensation from the little girl, lest she should again commence her Cholera exciting traffic.

A HERO!—Ann Waters of 300 Madison street, wife of John Waters, came to the Police Court yesterday and entered a complaint against John Gallagher, of Scammel street, for assault and battery. She stated that herself and neighbors had a yard in common in which they bleach their clothes; but that Gallagher denying their right to do so, came in, ordered them out, using very abusive language, and beat Mrs. Waters on her arms and hands with a club. Still persisting in her right to the use of the yard, he again came in with a *naked sword* and a club, struck Mrs. W. on the back of the head, with the sword, wounded her face with the point and finally expelled her from the yard. Suffering with her wounds and bruises, she came to the Office and made her complaint against this *heroic assailant*, who is now under bonds to answer the charge at the Sessions.

CONTRITION.—“For what sins have we to answer? How far can party zeal carry us?”—*Star.*

Carry you to the devil, of course; where do you think?

The City Inspector reported 367 deaths last week, of which 134 were from Cholera—a striking comment on the statements of the Gazette and other “respectable sixpenny papers.”

THE FOLLOWING DELEGATES WERE SELECTED AT TAMMANY HALL ON MONDAY EVENING, TO MEET IN CONVENTION AT HERKIMER, TO NOMINATE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOVERNOR:

Daniel Jackson, John L. Graham, James I. Roosevelt, Charles G. Ferriss, John R. Rhinelander, David Vandervoort, Charles A. Van Zandt, M. M. Quackenboss, Orville Nash, Wm. W. Holley, Benjamin Ringgold.

We regret that the delegates to Herkimer were not chosen more in conformity to the spirit of *Republicanism*. Each Ward should choose its own delegate; and from the fifteen delegates when chosen, eleven drawn out by ballot, should be members of the Convention. In that way the people would have some voice in the matter. A greater account, however, must be settled this fall, in relation to members of Congress and Assembly. The people already understand what they want, and are determined their Agents shall also understand and act, or agree to act, accordingly.

TROUBLE IN “THE ROAST.”—Edward Coutoula, French cook at the Clinton Hotel, presented himself before Mr. Justice Hopson yesterday, and demanded a warrant for the arrest of Etienne Falman, another French cook, whom the complainant deposed did “salt him like von Russau Amerique sauvage,” and did “battu him into von tam foot of de bull’s wife’s baby’s jelly.”

“Terrible!” exclaimed Mr. Hopson; why did he do it?

“Why for? Why for but for *jealousie!* de si crat tam rascal! He vos *jealousie* of my superior excell in de grand art! I was *cuisinier* for his grand majestee de grante Napoleau; and de *pettit crapo* dis tam rascal Falman vas got no fame for nottin but mix de vulgate pot-luck! *jealousie!* ma lor, *jealousie!*—Dat is de cause, ma sole, dat is de cause!”

Mag.—Take his deposition, Mr. Clerk.

PILFERING.—George Thompson, a black lad of 16, was yesterday detected by Mary Ann Bidder, servant with Mr. Charles Scholey, 33 Warren-street, stealing from that house a quantity of clothing. Happening to pass from the kitchen to the lower hall, Mary observed the lad making his way out of the basement door with a bundle. Finding himself in danger, George dropped the bundle behind him, knocked on the door under pretence of attracting the girl’s attention, and asked her if they were in want of a servant. “Yes,” says Mary, and she nabbed him, held him fast till assistance enabled her to bring him up to Court, and had the satisfaction of seeing him safely lodged in Bridewell.

REACTION OF THE PANIC.—We observe, by an advertisement in the Philadelphia papers, that the same stockholders of the Girard Bank, who were last winter driven by the power of the mammoth, and frightened by the panic vendors into a relinquishment of the public funds and government business, on Monday last passed resolutions, praying for the return to them of the agency which they so foolishly and prematurely cast from the m! This is indeed a reaction!—another nail in the coffin of the unconstitutional monster which had well nigh obtained the tyrannous ascendancy over the whole American people, that it exercised over the Girard Bank in February last.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. L. H. Osgood, with his lady and three children, were descending Bear’s Hill, leading to Waltham Plains, in a carriage, the horse became restive and kicked, and broke a part of the britching, when carriage ran upon him, and he started into a run and became unmanageable, and the carriage was upset. Mr. Osgood had his thigh fractured near the Pelvis, one of the children was wounded in the head, and all were more or less bruised. We are happy to state that none are considered dangerous. The children are

well enough to be removed to the city this afternoon, but Mr. Osgood will remain for the present.—*Baston Transcript.*

POLICE.

(Reported for the Man.)

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 4 o’clock.
James Hanson, of Long Island, detected by Mrs. Bibbins stealing her umbrella. He was forgiven by Bibbins and discharged.

James Kelly, a coachman, out of place, 27 Great Jones street, taken from Broadway drunk and disorderly. Fined \$2; no money committed.

Julia Hale, drunk and riotous, throwing stones and breaking windows, and striking Pat Hale in the face with one. Committed.

Patrick Rice, brought in on accusation of John Haley, 48 Orange st. for stealing a watch from him. Detained.

Mary Wade, had been to Harlem to see her husband, got drunk, took lodgings with her little child on a sand box, removed to the watch house, reprimanded and discharged.

Eliza Johnson, a dissolute vagrant, brought in from Anthony street far gone with the cholera, laid a few hours in the watch house, and sent by the magistrate to the Dueau street Hospital.

A woman living in Mulberry street was brought to the office on a cart. She had been from home all night on a fuddle, and staggered into the East River, but was rescued before either dead or sober.

John Smith, 91 Roosevelt street, brought in for disorderly conduct and abusing the watchman. Committed.

Maria Furman, was taken up from the pavement in Centre street dead drunk. Maria said she began to feel spasmodic, and wanted to go to the Alams House; but she was consigned to Capt. Swain’s kitchen.

Thomas Hudson, blacksmith, 107 Delaney street, committed to the custody of the watch by officer Riker, for abusing his family. At 9 o’clock his wife appeared and testified that her husband was much addicted to drunkenness; and when drunk abused and beat her and the children. He drinks up all he earns, and has furnished her with but a solitary sixpence for the last month, although they have five children, the youngest of which is but a few months old.

* * * The first volume of “The Man,” (300 pages) may be had at the office, or of the carriers, price 75 cents. A few sets, also, of the present volume may be had. The present volume will end with this month, and the next with the year.

MARRIAGES.

August 25, at the North Dutch Church, by the Rev. Dr. Brownlee, Mr. Furman Guine Burtsall, merchant of Franklin, La., to Miss Emily Adela Gould, of Utica, N. Y.

August 24, by the Rev. Henry Chase, James Y. Penny, to Eliza Chapman, all of this city.

August 24, by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Joseph C. White, to Miss Catherine Ryckman, both of this city.

August 21, in Poughkeepsie, at the Friends Meeting House, Willets Keese, of Keesville, N. Y. to Caroline daughter of Caleb Barker of the former place.

August 24, by the Rev. Mr. Young, Mr. James Fittigree to Miss Sarah Smith both of this city.

August 25, At Troy, on Monday, by the Rev. Mr. Butler, Mr. John Haff, of New York, to Miss Elizabeth Babcock, of the former place.

DEATHS.

August 25, William Banks, in the 39th year of his age.

August 25, of a long illness, in the 6th year of her age, Caroline Gerusse, youngest daughter of William Lewis.

August 25, Mrs. Harriet A. Rose, wife of Peter Rose, aged 35 years.

August 20, at the Seneca Reservation, on Wednesday, “Destroy Town,” a chief of the six Nations, aged 36 years. His loss is severely felt, and will be long deplored by his people, to whose general good he devoted all the powers of a vigorous mind actuated by a patriotic heart.

At Southfield Staten Island, Hermanus Guyon, aged 51 years.

August 26, after a short illness, Miss Sarah Senda, aged 40 years.

August, 26, of old age, Mrs. Ann Seguine, aged 84 years.

August, 1, at his residence in Amherst, near Lynchburg, (Va.) Rev. Stith Mead, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the 69th year of his age.

At Parkham, (Me.) Dr. Nicholas Jumper aged 47.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Steam packet Wm. Gibbons, fm Charleston.

Schr Victor, Atwood, 3 ds fm Boston.

Schr Oscar, Baker, 3 ds fm Boston.

Schr Renown, Lovell, 3 ds fm Boston.

Schr Michigan, Burriss, 3 ds fm Boston.

Schr Tigress, Scudder, 3 ds fm Boston.

Schr Wm. Wallace, Clay, 3 ds from Boston.

Schr George & Eliza, fm Dartmouth.

Sloop Splendid, —, 2 ds fm NHaven.

CLEARED.

Ship Statira, Bartling, Savannah, C. Seguine—Brigs Pastore Norton, Port au Prince, De Forest & Son; Finance, Cobb, St. Thomas, G. Smith; Solon, Case, Baltimore, Lima, Morris Apalachola, Barclay & Livingston—Schrs. Sarah, (Br.) Kelham, Yarmouth, N. S.; Hornet, Pitts, Richmond; Virginian, Bedell, Norfolk; Hetty Tom, Chase, Philadelphia.

WARNER.—Landscape, Room, Sign and Transparency Painter, No. 4 Dover street.

BATHS.—Rabineau’s Floating Baths, one of which is situated at Castle Garden Bridge, and the other foot of Harrison street, North River, are now open for the reception of visitors.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office, “The Senator Unmasked; being a Letter to Mr. Daniel Webster, on his speech in the Senate of the United States, asking leave to bring in a bill to continue for six years the Charter of the Bank of the United States. By Thomas Brothers, (of Philadelphia.)”—Price 12½ cents.

Also, “Gold against Paper; or, Mr. Benton’s Wind-up of the Bank.”—Price 3 cents.

A FAT WOMAN.—It is often made a subject of boasting with particular states, towns and neighborhoods, that they have produced some of the greatest men of the country. We think however, that Brooklyn deserves the credit of producing a *little* the greatest woman that ever was known in these parts. We are not able at present to state her precise weight, but it is by no means an extravagant estimate to compute it at three hundred pounds. She is in every respect a mammoth woman. The reader may judge some thing of her enormous dimensions, when we inform them that she is frequently three hours in getting to sleep all over. Why, it often takes half an hour for *only* her face to get fairly awake.—*Brooklyn Ct. Adv.*

A GENTLEMANLY MATCH.—A wager of 50*l.* has been made by a gentleman, that he will find a man that will worry twenty rats with his teeth, his hands tied behind him, in ten minutes. The wager is to be decided on Shrove Tuesday, at the Hyde Park Cricket Ground, Sheffield, on a stage one yard from the ground; betting six to four on the rats. All the rats are to be on the stage at once, with half a yard of twine or string tied to one leg, ten down one side of the platform and ten down the other.—*English paper.*

Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to King James I, and who made an immense sum by his practice, was once consulted by a friend, who laid two broad pieces of gold upon the table, and Sir Theodore put them into his pocket. The friend was hurt at him pocketing such a fee; but Sir Theodore said to him, "I made my will this morning, and if it should appear that I refused a fee, I might be deemed *non compos*."

"Pray," said a lady to Foote, "What sort of a man is Sir John D?" "Oh! a very good sort of a man." "But what do you call a good sort of a man?" "Why, madam, one who preserves all the exterior decencies of ignorance."

The great have always been flattered, but never was adulation carried further than on the part of a lady of honor to Queen Anne. The Queen having asked her what time it was: "Whatever time it may please your majesty," was the reply.

Working Man's Advocate.

BY Seeing that great efforts are being made by the Tory Wigs to circulate their leading papers (particularly the *Courier & Enquirer* and the *Albany Evening Journal*) throughout the state, *at a reduced price*, PREPARATORY TO THE FALL ELECTIONS, it has been suggested to us to state that a large DEMOCRATIC paper of the above title is issued from the office of the (daily) *MAN* every Saturday, which contains nearly all the matter published in the *Man* during the week, at the rate of Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar for six months, in advance.

For One Dollar, therefore, persons in the country may be furnished, from now till after the fall elections, with a paper containing all the passing news of interest, a variety of literary extracts, and a mass of political matter necessary to enable them to exercise the right of suffrage at the approaching elections to the best advantage.

The WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE is securely wrapped and carefully directed to any part of the United States. The postage to any part of this state one cent; out of the state (if over 100 miles) one cent and a half. The paper has been published nearly 5 years, and has a circulation at the present time of *Fifteen Hundred*.

* * Editors of country papers to whom the above advertisement is sent marked, and who will give it at least three conspicuous insertions, will receive the *MAN* daily until the 1st of January next.

N. B. No. 3 Vol. VI. of the Working Man's Advocate will be published on Saturday next, (Aug. 31.)

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

BY Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

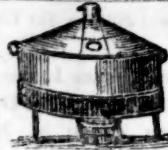
| | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| \$25 and under, | \$0 50 cents. |
| 50 do. | 75 |
| 100 do. | 1 00 |
| 1000 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | |
| 2000 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. | |
| 5000 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. | |

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on. my17 tf

BY A few extra copies of this paper containing the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, are for sale at our office.

PRINTING—Book and Job Printing, of every description at No. 6 Thames street near Broadway, by G. H. Evans

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. my23



SWEET'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN, for Baking over Charcoal Furnaces.—This OVEN has been extensively introduced, and has ever been proved to be a most valuable improvement for baking meat, bread pies, &c. as attested by competent judges in the boarding and victualling houses and private families wherever it has been used. It is confidently believed that no improvement of the kind has ever been offered to the public which will bake at so small an expense of fuel, and with so much convenience and expedition. Sold by

W. H. SWEET, manufacturer and proprietor, at his Tin and Sheet Iron Factory, 204 Canal street, corner of Hudson, New York. my17 tf

CORBETT'S WORKS.—English editions of the following publications of William Cobbett, have been received, for sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street:

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| American Gardener, | Ride in France, |
| Guide to Emigrants, | Woodland, |
| Cottage Economy, | Poor Man's Friend, |
| Manchester Lectures, | Rural Rides, |
| French Grammar, | English Grammar, |
| O'Callagan on Usury, | Paper against Gold, |
| Reformation, (2 vols. 8vo.) | Letters from France |
| Year's Residence in America, | Treatise on Corn. |
| Advice to Young Men, | Twopenny Trash, (bound.) |
| History of the Reign and Regency of George IV. | REGISTER, (5 vols.) from April 1831, to June 1832. my11 |

UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT, 128 Broadway 2 doors below Congress Hall. LOINES & POERSCHEKE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they will attend to cleaning and dressing Clothes by Steam, upon an entire new plan, and will warrant them, (if not too much worn,) to appear equal to new.

POERSCHEKE, from Poland, from his practical knowledge of this business, in England, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, can assure those, who will favor them with their custom, that they will be convinced of their superior skill and ability in the business of Clothes cleaning, dressing and repairing. This business has heretofore been neglected in this country. The public are now informed, that on application to LOINES and POERSCHEKE, their commands will be promptly answered, and the work done to their entire satisfaction. je26tf

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT MUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. MUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufacture, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the Instruments of their manufacture have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange. my24

DAVIES, COOK & C. MORRIS, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 44 Fulton street, 3 doors from Pearl street, New York.

N. B.—Southern and Northern Merchants' and all other orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Clothes cut and made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit; also military work executed in superior style. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS cut and made, spangled and pressed. my9 tf

LOCKS, GUNS, BELLS, &c.—JOSEPH ROSE, Jr. Lock and Gun Smith and Bell Hanger, 6 Catherine street, near Oak street, New York.—Rifles and Guns of all descriptions made to order. Guns stocked, polished, altered to percussion, &c. Ships supplied with arms and ammunition. Military Companies furnished with Guns. LOCKS made and repaired. HOUSE BELLS hung in the neatest manner. A general assortment of Guns, Pistols, Sportsmen's Articles, &c. &c.

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantaloons, at the following reduced prices, viz.

COATS made and trimmed for from \$6 00 to \$9 00
PANTALOONS and VESTS 1 50 to 1 75
The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit. my24

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper, and by Edward Earle, Paterson, N. J.

Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 00
Cobbe's Paper against Gold, 75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 18
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20
iy 18

MANIFOLD WRITER.—J. GILCREST manufactures and keeps for sale this convenient and useful article, at his establishment, 102 Broadway, New York, where the public are invited to call and examine the article for themselves. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch surpasses all other modes of writing when copies are wanted. my20

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy! Price reduced to 37*c.* cents. iy 14

LIFE OF JEFFERSON, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1 00. my2

COLUMBIAN WATER COLORS, for Miniature and Landscape Painting, the manufacture of J. Poston Chemist.—PRENTISS & PENDELTON, exclusive wholesale agents for the manufacturer, sign of the Golden Rose, No. 42 Maiden lane, New York.

NEAT MAHOGANY BOXES, with SLIDING TOPS. 6 rows, 30 colors, doz. \$62 00 | 3 rows, 18 colors, doz. \$32 00
5 do. 30 do. " 52 00 | 2 do. 12 do. " 22 00
4 do. 24 do. " 42 00 | 1 do. 6 do. " 12 00
Fine Carmine, in Cake and Powder, for Miniature and Portrait Painting, manufactured by J. Boston, the only manufacturer of Carmine and Lake, from the raw material, in the United States.

For proof of the decided superiority of the Columbian Colors, over all others now in use in this country, dealers in them are respectfully referred to the Synopsis of Certificates of our most eminent artists. Handsome show bills, containing these Certificates at full length, will be furnished to purchasers.

WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BEDSTEADS. Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary, will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and White street, by E. S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufacture have sacking bottom so constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads. The Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sackings similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will retain a durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute. Attention is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufacture. my24

TOP PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Steel type Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7*1/2* per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

Their Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment; it is nearly all of an entire *new cut*; lighter faced than any other exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, take less ink and less labor in working than most other type.

Diamond per lb. \$2; Pearl \$1 40; Nonpareil 90; Minion 70; Brevier 56; Burgeois 46; Long Primer 40; Small Pica 38; Pica and English 36; Great Primer 34; Double Pica 32; Superfine Pica and all larger 30.

Leads of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.

Old type received in exchange at \$8 per 100 pounds.

N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thoughtfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch. my2

DARRIGEA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHOLERA MORBIS.—A specific which effects a cure of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two hours, is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent for New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. P. Tanner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. C. & R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. N. Gamble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which cures from 2 to 5 cases.

This medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and it is believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders of adults and children. It is of importance that the medicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where it has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success.

Families and travellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be provided against sudden attacks. 21tfmy

CITIZENS' AND STRANGERS' COMMERCIAL BULLETTIN OFFICE, FREE READING ROOM, AND NEWSPAPER AGENCY OFFICE, No. 95 Mercader street, opposite the Exchange, Havana.—Captains of vessels and strangers are respectfully invited to visit this establishment, where files of newspapers and price currents of latest dates from the United States, Europe, &c., are open for perusal. Also, a Bulletin, affording information of the arrival and departure of vessels, and other necessary intelligence. Subscriptions and collections for Newspapers and Periodicals attended to.

N. B. Editors of papers favorable to the above will insert gratis.

P. S. Donations of papers, &c. thankfully received and accepted from captains and others.

JOSE CASTELLANO BENEFIEL & CO., Havana

my24

COUGE ON BANKING.—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street. my2

The MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson; Michael Kennedy, Hartford, Conn.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, a year, \$30 00 | One square, a month, \$3 00
" 6 months, 15 00 | " 2 weeks, 2 00
" 3 months, 7 50 | " 1 week, 1 50

" 2 months, 5 00 | " 1 time, 75

All advertisements (except yearly) to be paid for in advance. A square is 16 lines.